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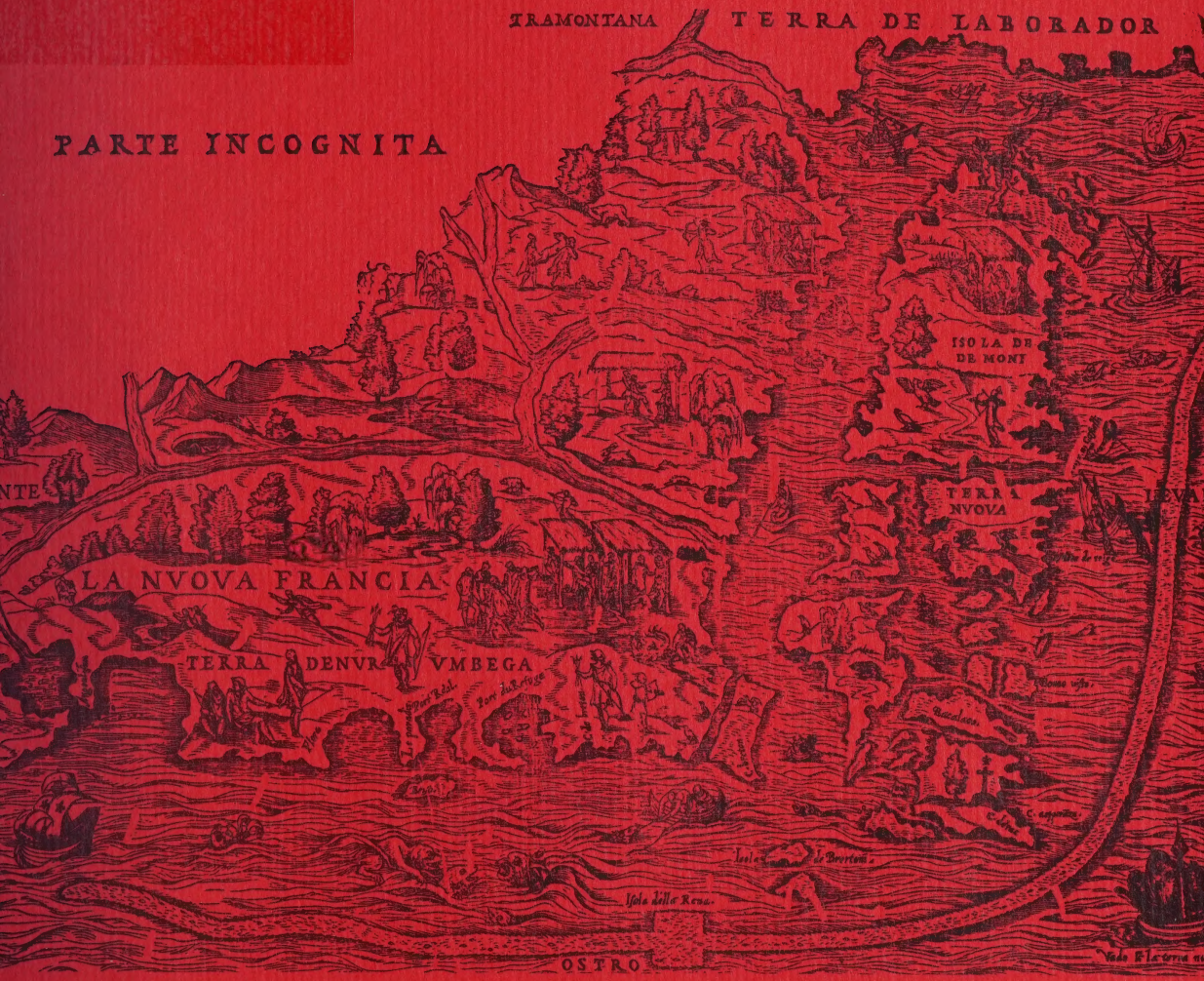
Discovery and Mapping of Upper Canada



May
1967
December

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Cover Map: In 1556 Ramusio shows New France, with Newfoundland broken up into many islands.

Discovery and Mapping of Upper Canada

An Exhibition held at the Canadiana Department, Royal Ontario Museum

May
1967
December

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FOREWORD

As we celebrate the first one hundred years of our rather new nation, it is timely to delve into the past and the fascinating story of early exploration. Dr. Alexander E. MacDonald has been interested in and concerned with the early maps of the innumerable explorers for some years and the exhibition of these maps is largely due to his efforts.

The interior mass of this continent was originally labelled "Terra Incognita". Most of the early explorers sought the interior of the northern portion of this continent by way of what is now Ontario because it lay astride the principal routes. Ontario in the beginning formed part of New France and was controlled by its government. The Ontario of today and the Upper Canada of other days was part of the first Indian territory known as Chilaga and Conibas and from this area extended the routes of the first Indian territories of the great West and Ruperts Land.

Dr. MacDonald, in providing this exhibition, has set up a graphic review in the chronological arrangement of original maps and sketchings going back almost five hundred years. It is indeed a fascinating story.

Many have contributed to this effort. My friend, the Honourable George Drew, was instrumental in arranging for the transfer of certain Treaty maps from England. The Staff of the Royal Ontario Museum has been knowledgeable, deeply interested and understanding. I am happy to have been involved in the transfer of the David Thompson Boundary Maps, which, with the Webster-Ashburton Treaty Maps, now appear for their first public showing.

It is a pleasure to congratulate the Royal Ontario Museum on making it possible to arrange this exhibit illustrating the historical background of a great nation of this continent. I also congratulate and thank Dr. MacDonald for his never-failing energy and interest in this all-important subject.

Leslie M. Frost

DISCOVERY AND MAPPING OF UPPER CANADA

This exhibition at the Canadiana Department, Royal Ontario Museum, supplements previous showings of original printed maps illustrating the mapping of Canada.

The purpose now, as the title suggests, is to carry on the story of exploration and mapping up to the time of Confederation, when a new province became known as Ontario.

This name had been in use for two centuries; "Ontario" is to be found on the Sanson map of 1650, replacing the earlier names "Lago", "Mare Dulce", "Frontenace" and other descriptive titles. Maps of the 16th century are included and described in the listing with other specimens that round out the story up to Confederation.

The outstanding feature of this exhibition is a new treasure for Canada - the original manuscript maps of the world-famous boundary line between Upper Canada and the U.S. made by the surveyor David Thompson. The line was first described on paper in 1783, and in 1814 an international survey was authorized by the Treaty of Ghent.

Fifteen years later on August 9, 1842, Lord Ashburton and Daniel Webster recommended acceptance of a line that, practically unchanged, is the boundary we recognize today.

Upper Canada

At a time when interest in Canada's background is mounting, even small communities are turning their thoughts towards the past. The story of Canada is well documented, and great literature lets us delve far back for expert opinions on the reasons for the world-wide attention now attracted by this middle-sized country.

Over the centuries, historians have delighted in writing the fascinating story of Canadian natives and customs, the many modes of travel, and the problems encountered in surviving among the innumerable lakes and rivers as explorers penetrated into "terra incognita". By way of the Great Lakes and the Ottawa River they pushed their way westward. Canoes laden with trade goods returned with fur - the early wealth of a wilderness, that found buyers in the old world.

As the waterways became known, explorers laboriously passed and returned through Upper Canada to the Arctic shores and finally, in 1793, to the west coast where Alexander MacKenzie missed only by days meeting George Vancouver.

Chilaga and Conibas became the Indian Territory of New France, New South Wales or Rupert's Land where the French and English clashed over fur-trading rights.

Even if it were not a life-long task to follow the story in the printed word, it is known that experts disagree and historians are sometimes prejudiced in recording their views. Fortunately the making of maps is an ancient practice, nearly as old as civilization itself. Many explorers acknowledged their indebtedness to the ability of primitive peoples to sketch their region, but many examples of language barriers are recorded. The explorers misunderstood, for example, Indian tales of the sea and rivers of the West, or the vermillion sea, and rivers that flowed to salt water far off the line of search. The many difficulties made for slow progress, but the sailors and land-explorers were determined to find a way to the known riches of the Orient. Modern technology has made available in every province of Canada treasures far in excess of the wildest hopes of the far-off past.

Manuscript Maps

Research scholars are obsessed with the historic value of the explorers' manuscript sketches, which give first-hand information of their explorations. Many of these have been in national archives for centuries; others have been found comparatively recently. For example, the Cosa manuscript, which is recognized as the authentic confirmation of the Cabot sketches, seen by many people in England, was found only in 1853 in Paris in a second-hand antiquary shop, when the library of Baron de Walkenaer was sold. The map in the end was purchased by the Queen of Spain for the Madrid Naval Museum, where it may now be seen. This anecdote explains why the evidence for the English claim to the early discovery of Canada in 1497, is now to be found in Spain.

Some other manuscript maps concerning Canada, the Canerio, 1503, and the Kunstman, 1504, show the discoveries of the Corte Real voyages of 1500 and 1501. The Kunstman map should be at Munich, but it is now lost and considered to be a casualty of the war.

The Verrazzano, 1524; Ribero, 1529; Desceliers, 1542; Morgan-New York (of which a photograph is shown) and Le Testu (shown in a coloured reproduction) are a few of the important manuscript maps. Others known and described in early works have been lost through fire or war.

Printed Maps

The dissemination of knowledge of Canada spread through the world by means of the printed map. The development of engraving on wood and copper flourished during the Golden Age of Discovery. As paper and printing from moveable type improved, hundreds, even thousands, of copies were made available. These, too, are vulnerable, and unfortunately in some cases complete editions have disappeared. Some editions are known only by a single surviving copy, but others, like the unsigned Zalteri map, c. 1565, is known by rare recorded copies. Most of the 16th century specimens concerning Canada are scarce. Only a few turn up in the hands of specialized dealers. In this exhibition the earliest printed map, 1508, is bound in a book, with a photostat of the title page.

The Charter Map of Canada

The Ruysch map of 1508 deserves this title. It was engraved by one of Cabot's navigators, who painstakingly noted the variation of the compass as described by Cabot. It also prints the earliest surviving place names, "Terra Nova" (Newfoundland). It was the custom of many of the 16th century map makers to use Latin for the first edition. The more successful and famous cartographers, Mercator, Ortellius, Hondius, Jansson and Blaeu, printed scores of editions using many European languages. The Blaeu maps are famous for the paper and workmanship, printing, colouring and coverage of far-off lands. No group of present-day publishers could reproduce the edition of 46 volumes that Blaeu made for the Duke of Savoy. They are now a treasure of the Royal Library at Vienna.

Blaeu's early six-volume edition in French is shown open at maps of Canada. This particular edition was dedicated to the wife of Charles I of England. An earlier edition in Latin was dedicated to the King before he was beheaded in 1649.

Among the Italian maps will be found:
The Charter Map for the word 'Canada'; on the Camocio-Furlani specimen of 1562; Canada had appeared printed two years earlier, for the first time from the same plate. Other rare maps are shown, although they have appeared in previous exhibitions. Their importance justifies their inclusion, as they illustrate the first use of colour on a printed map of the world, 1511, and the first outline - all that was known - of the Great Lakes, 1565, and the first separation of Asia from the New World.

Cartography as History

The chronological arrangement of maps, while serving to review the progress of discovery, also presents a graphic review of historical importance. In the light of today's knowledge the early maps might be considered inaccurate, but the cartographers were diligent in their work and the maps they made reflect the knowledge of the period. The early maps should not be described as "crude" or "wrong". Instead, let us marvel that it was so well done. They worked with infinite patience from vague sketches and little scientific knowledge.

It is possible to imagine the state of development of a country at a given date by a study of the maps of the time. The Borgia plaque carries our thought back to the mid 15th century, to a "flat" world surrounded by a river of ocean. Tiny ships sail without compass, close to land as they travel to Anglia and beyond. Laden with goods for barter, they brave the terrors of the ocean rather than face the robber-barons who waylaid travellers by land. This is the era that followed the adventures of the Polos, travels that changed the thinking of the Old World and brought about the Renaissance. At the time when printing was being developed, this work by a fine artist was cast in metal.

Engraving also preceded the discovery of the New World. A fine early example is shown in the Ruysch atlas. Another but strange example, is the reversed zonal map of Macrobius, showing England where China should be. The idea of the flat world prevailed, and Macrobius' woodcut continued to appear long after the 1515 example shown here.

As we follow the discovery of Canada's east coast we find that until 1566 it was considered to be an outlying part of India. The Anian Strait (Bering) makes its first appearance on Zalteri's map of 1566. The idea of this separation came from observations of a difference in the flora and fauna and the circumnavigation of the globe which indicated a world much larger than had been supposed. The Ortelius maps of 1570 and 1587 show that Drake's voyages close to our west coast added to geographical knowledge.

The great mass of Canada was foretold in the "Brief Recit" (see 1545 facsimile edition title page) of C a r t i e r. The British Museum has the only complete copy. He reported "Lakes so great that their bounds were n o t known to the Indians". Sailors remained with their ships and Cartier was no exception. Land exploration was left to others.

Maps may also be viewed as storehouses of knowledge and art beyond geographical discovery. The beauty and charm in the ornamentation of maps amounted to great artistry. This was before the mid 19th century, when harsh aniline dyes became available. Early artists drew the cartouche, compass-rose and windhead, and coloured them with soft dyes in beautiful colours. Early maps were small because paper was scarce. They often carry printing on the verso with an added mark (signature) and catch-word which is helpful in dating. The maps shown here are mostly single specimens that were once bound into books, so a comparison with atlases which are intact may disclose a difference in date.

Cartography

The Italian mapmakers were famous for their work, particularly in the 16th century. The appeal lies in the beauty of the lettering and the arrangement, usually without colour, and in the fineness of the engraving. However, it was at Venice, in 1511 that the Sylvanus world map was the first to be printed in two colours. Ortelius followed with the use of much colour and the practice was kept up by Mercator, Hondius, Blaeu and many others.

Latitude and Longitude

An age old custom is with us today in referring to the temperate zone or the tropics. The earliest manuscripts referred to these parts as "habitable" or "inhabitable", "equinoxial" or "frigid". As a later refinement the engraver might add a dozen or more numbered climate zones. With Ptolemy's revelations in astronomy and the introduction of the compass, and survey instruments such as the astrolabe, the latitude is well marked as early as the 16th century. Longitude was known only by experience in "dead reckoning" even after the Mercator or Wright projection was introduced to mark the course for sailing as a straight line.

It was John Harrison in 1761 who invented accurate chronometres that could withstand the rigours of long voyages. His clocks may still be seen, in working order, at the National Maritime Museum at Greenwich. The longitude of Toronto, one of the earliest places known for the time difference between the old and the new world, was established by telegraph. Now, any point on the surface of the globe can be accurately placed. The position of a "monument" marking a boundary between two countries is described to fractions

of a second of arc, with maps that show altitude, magnetic variation and climatic conditions. Symbols, size of lettering, and hatching add much other information.

Decoration

The use of elaborate cartouches varies with the artist and the extent of space he must fill on his map where specific information is lacking. Illustrated borders are common on or at the margin of maps, with portraits of famous explorers, natives, cities or harbours. On the maps themselves, stockades, native scenes or animals are found, and the waters of the seas are illustrated with whales, seals, ships, or a compass-rose.

Scale

The earliest known map is dated many centuries B. C. It is a record of personal property incised with a reference landmark on clay, and then baked. It is large scale, a method still used for cities, parks and local areas. The small scale is used for world maps and continents where a few millimetres may indicate hundreds of miles or some foreign measurement of distance.

The 17th and 18th Centuries

Two previous exhibitions for this period dealt with the progress of discovery in Canada. Key maps from these showings are included here, as they concern the rights of English and French to claim parts of Canada. Included here are some of the changes that come about in the course of time to determine the language that is now spoken in most of the New World.

Treaty of 1783

The preliminary negotiations that followed on the U. S. Revolution dealt with problems old and new, other than the boundary between a resolute, land-hungry nation and Upper Canada. It seems, in retrospect, that every ambition of British North America to limit French expansion was considered by the U. S. as an added right of revolution. It was even suggested that Britain turn over Canada to

the U.S. to avoid future conflict of interest. This would have taken over tens of thousands of Loyalists who had already been harshly treated, stripped of their possessions and forced to flee for their lives.

Britain came to the aide of these destitute victims of strife. Under Sir John Graves Simcoe a new colony was set up for them in Upper Canada - a colony unique in that it was England's first to be established far inland beyond the reach of a seaport. Loyalists and the Six Nation Indians were granted land and food, and supplied with implements and grain to seed the clearings in the woods.

While there is no authoritative story of the preliminary negotiations for this Treaty, the spot where it was signed has recently been found. In rue Jacob, Paris, on the face of number 56, there is a bronze plaque which reads as follows

En Ce Bâtiment
Jadis Hôtel D'York
Le 3 septembre 1783
David Hartley
au nom du Roi d'Angleterre,
Benjamin Franklin
John Jay John Adams
au nom des Etats Unis d'Amerique
ont signé le Traite Definitif de Paix
Reconnaissant L'Independence
Des Etats-Unis

At 56, rue Jacob, M. Didot was found, the surviving director of an old publishing house. Tall, distinguished of appearance, he was seven times wounded in the service of his country. He recalled family stories of these three U.S. diplomats who had been friends of the Didots and who had been entertained by many prominent Parisians.

David Hartley, representing England, found himself in a hostile city out-matched by three brilliant and resolute men. Benjamin Franklin, a personal friend, was a member of the Royal Society and an acknowledged intellectual. He had served as Postmaster General of British North America, a position which gave him an intimate knowledge of the Country. During his tenure, postal service was extended from Boston to Montreal and Quebec City. Jay, Chief Justice, and Adams, orator and parliamentarian, were both well-informed and able men.

The Mississippi was then open equally to the British and U. S. as a means of access to the heart of the continent. The navigable portion was accessible for Canadians from Miami on Lake Erie, or by the Fox River from Lake Michigan.

The Mitchell map of 1755 was drawn for the region beyond Lake Huron from Indian and fur-trader reports. As a partisan document its faulty geography was used to describe a boundary line that had long to wait for international approval.

TREATY OF GHENT BOUNDARY SURVEY

Articles VI and VII. 1817 - 1827

Journals of David Thompson

The unpublished Journals of David Thompson were begun in 1789. At first it was a record of his observations for time and location, and in the following year he included his diary notes. The Journals are continuous, with very few gaps, but the volumes are not bound in time sequence. The last entry is on Friday, February 28, 1851.

Probably no other man has experienced a more active or rugged outdoor existence with such extreme exposure. His last short note concerned weather: "Steady snow with E. N. E. wind and drift, bad weather". The 37 volumes were sold to Charles Lindsey and later sold by him to J. B. Tyrrell. On February 15, 1913 they were accessioned by the Archives of Ontario.

The Survey, Article VI

In Volume 13 David Thompson begins his account of the survey of the Boundary Line under Article VI of the Treaty of Ghent. He was appointed astronomer and surveyor for the British party of International Commissioners. Twelve volumes are concerned with his active participation in the survey; he gives vivid accounts of travel, base lines, triangulations, observations for time, and attendance at Board Meetings. To him the region from Cornwall to Manitoba along the boundary was a mathematical jigsaw problem. His records were so exact that in 1838 he was able to make maps of the boundary for the Province of Upper Canada. During the winters at his home in Williamstown, he wrote in the diary each day which part of the line was being mapped. Thompson's "Narrative", used

by J. B. Tyrrell and others, was intended to be published. He began to write it from notes in the Journal on Nov. 4, 1845. This manuscript is now in the Rare Book Room of the University of Toronto Library.

All maps for Article VI were made by Thompson, and on June 18, 1822 at Utica, New York, the Commissioners reached agreement. The line is practically unchanged today. The curved lines were recently converted to straight lines, for the monuments that delineate the border geodetically on new datum of 1927. Many problems had been solved and the dispute over the starting point had been amicably settled. If the midline of the waterway intersected an island the whole island was allotted to the country having the major portion.

Article VII

Following this survey the Commissioners reported that they could not agree on the course of the boundary line. They were in accord for the starting point, as the line under Article VI was extended up St. Mary's River to the level of the upper part of St. Joseph's Island. Here both parties claimed Sugar Island. On map 5 the line begins above Sugar Island and passes up St. Mary's River. It continues in Lake Superior to the level of Gros Cape. At Sault Ste. Marie, the Hudson's Bay Company factory is shown opposite U.S. Fort Brady.

Map 8 is complete for Lake Superior but the Commissioners' line ends at Isle au Chapeau above Isle Royale after its continuation from Gros Cape.

The Commissioners' line is then placed through Rainy River to the entrance of Lake of the Woods, where the line is continued to the level of Garden (formerly Combfield) Island.

On map 25 in the exhibition, Hay, Little Oak, Oak, Flag, Brant, and Magnusons Islands are allocated to the U.S. The Commissioners agreed on the North Western part of the Lake of the Woods at approximately 95 degrees 14' 75" longitude and 49 degrees 24" latitude for the termination, more than 2,643 miles from the Strait of Belle Isle on a lake where Jemmeraye in 1732 built Fort St. Charles and sowed wheat for the first time in the West.

Award for Article VII

After two wars, the precise survey of a southern boundary for Upper Canada caused apprehension in the colony and alarm for the

economy of the fur trade. Settlers along the line found that their property was held under a new flag.

Then, for the first and only time in all his Journals, David Thompson gave way to the height of his frustration and termed Ashburton a "blockhead". No doubt he had hoped for access to the Mississippi at 40 degrees north, with a boundary line for Canada to the mouth of the Columbia River, a river which he was the first to travel fully, from the source to the outlet. There was no joy in Upper Canada when the award of Ashburton and Webster was accepted by Congress and later by Parliament in England.

The maps that they signed are now on public view for the first time. For this we are indebted to the Department of Foreign Affairs, Canada House in London, and to the cooperation of the British Government. The maps, dusty and worn at the edges from long storage, were rebacked and rebound at the British Museum. They are here for our Centennary celebration and are stored under precise temperature and humidity control.

Fifteen years after the survey, the maps show the line that was approved by Washington for Article VII as follows.
All the long intermediate parts were drawn in and inscribed by Lord Ashburton and Webster as "Boundary under the Treaty of Washington" on August 9, 1842. The Ashburton-Webster signatures appear on maps 2, 3, 4, 8, 13, 14A, 14B, 15A, 15B, 16, 18 and 27. The Treaty line is signed on these 12 maps by both men in ink over pencil. Also this line is shown on maps 28 - 34 inclusive, without their signatures. These maps were made by George Whistler, U. S. surveyor and father of the well-known artist. All maps are signed by Anthony Barclay and Judge Porter, the Chief Commissioners. The maps, except for 28-34, bear Thompson's signature, even 14A and 15A which were made by him from the sketches by Ferguson, a U. S. surveyor.

The remaining maps are detail charts of certain parts of the line, and were made for U. S. claims; they proposed a boundary along Maligne River, Sturgeon, and Dog Lake, to Fort William. The British claim is shown along the St. Louis River from Duluth to Crane and Sandpoint Lakes.

PRECISE SURVEY LINES

The Upper Canada - U. S. boundary survey is outstanding because of the difficulties encountered in the undertaking. The boundary is still famous as "unfortified"; and the treaty is often quoted as a model for magnanimity in the settling of international disputes. The survey is outstanding as a fine example of early scientific surveying.

In both France and England there were earlier survey lines known for their accuracy - but they were straight lines. However, these lines are in sharp contrast to the irregular line that extends through and beyond the St. Lawrence Basin from Cornwall to Manitoba.

Upper Canada

Although official for only fifty years, the title "Upper Canada" was still in use for Ontario, especially in the Maritime Provinces. Sharing as it does the Great Lakes with eight States: New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota; the Province of Ontario may be traced in maps back to the sixteenth century. It appears as Chilaga and Conibas. Later it is shown as part of New France, Ruperts Land, New South Wales, Indian Territory, Huronia, Tobacco Nation, British North America (before and after the U. S. Revolution), North West Territory (Keewatin, Patricia, Albany, Moose), and also as part of the Provinces of Quebec and Canada. Upper Canada is shown as extending westward to Lake Winnipeg and, as part of the old Province of Quebec, to the Ohio and Michigan region, even to the Mississippi and Louisiana. After Confederation under its present title the Boundary of Ontario was fixed in the west by the Privy Council in 1889 and later it was extended to Hudson Bay.

PLACE NAMES

More lasting than bronze tablets, place names honour the many who have contributed to the building of our country. Teiaiagon with other spellings, precedes Fort Toronto, York and Toronto - the latter term was first used as Tarantou and as Taronto in the north and along the Ottawa River. It seems to indicate a place where travellers meet, a "rendezvous".

Pioneer Developments

As settlers followed explorers, services and goods were exchanged in barter. Currency was little used except when local products such as fur, potash, and lumber were sold abroad. Mills for grinding grain and sawing wood were powered by water. Water also served for communication until trails and corduroy roads, roughly laid by soldiers, supplemented the "tump line" or carry over ice during winter. Imports were few and equipment for mining, smelting and casting was primitive. Books were scarce, but printing began when Simcoe imported a press for Roy at Newark (Niagara-on-

the-Lake) in 1793. One hundred years later the copy shown here was printed to celebrate this great advance as the old press was paraded up Yonge Street.

Paper depended on a mixture of fibre content held tight together by rag, as wood pulp only appeared about the time of Confederation. Colour lithography was even later. All these "firsts" make a fascinating project for research, although it is difficult to authenticate records of the pioneer period.

Closing

This sampling of maps from past centuries may induce other collectors to fill in gaps that are inevitable in an exhibition such as this. All the maps cannot be shown. Suffice it to say that the collection is the result of some forty years of diligent search both in Canada and abroad. Only a few of the maps shown were found in Toronto - the most outstanding of these being the first English Mercator, Solini Po of 1545, and some specimens from the Richtofen Collection.

It is a pleasure to acknowledge with thanks much help received from the Curators of Rare Map Collections in many foreign cities and especially the Directors at the British Museum, The Royal Geographical Society, the National Maritime Museum, Harvard, John Carter Brown and Clements Libraries, the Library of Congress and the New York Public Library. Nor must the kindness and helpful instruction of many dealers in person or through their useful catalogues be forgotten. In conclusion, my thanks to the Director and staff of the Royal Ontario Museum who have mounted four exhibitions since 1954 enhancing the display with relevant additions. We are indebted to Maclean's Magazine for the colour reproduction in this catalogue.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Upper Canada, later Canada West, became in 1867 the Province of Ontario. Ontario first appeared as the name of the lake on the Sanson map of 1650. Some old maps show Upper Canada extending to Lake Winnipeg, about the present day western boundary.

Latitude and Longitude

A decree of the Privy Council settled the boundary dispute between Manitoba and Ontario in 1889, so that Manitoba today extends in longitude from 74 degrees 50' to 95 degrees 25', and in latitude from 41 degrees 41' to 56 degrees 50'.

Orientation will not be stated unless it is other than North.

Measurements of maps and mileage will be given in millimetres, unless otherwise stated. First, East to West; second, North to South. Unlike books and paintings the East-West extent is of primary importance.

Identification is by date, at times only approximate, for republication of maps often extended over half a century. As this collection consists of separate copies, eventually comparison will be made with complete atlases, not now available in Canada.

For important specimens the verso or page number is here given with the Signature and Catchword in square brackets, as [Oooo] [ris] .

Photostats and Facsimile specimens may be used for either title-page or for the bound-in map, depending on the importance. If, as in the Foxe book of 1631, the map is missing, it will be so stated.

Maps are original, printed from engravings unless otherwise stated.

Abbreviations. For lake(s) - L; river(s) - R; cape(s) - C; island(s) - I. For the Collection that is the property of the MacDonald Opthalmic Foundation - M.O.F. This charitable foundation is destined to aid eye research and provide an opthalmic library.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF MAPS

1454 STEFAN BORGIA PLAQUE (printed 1797)

Centrally placed among the treasures of the Gallery of Maps and Globes in the Vatican library is a large circular map that was cast in metal by an unknown artist in 1453. It was discovered in Bavaria in 1797 and presented to Cardinal Stefan Borgia by a member of the Borgia family. Before the Cardinal had it displayed "to be admired", he had this rare engraving made. The printed copy of the plaque "was made with great exactness and the highest skill and certified by experts".

After the Cardinal's death early in the nineteenth century, the plaque was moved from the Velteri Museum to its place of honour in the Vatican. The delicate workmanship, heightened in niello colour, suggests that bronze was used in casting. Possibly the many holes which appear as shaded areas in the engraving aided the process of casting, or they may have served in attaching the plaque to a firm surface. The openings are differently shaped and some probably held decorative stones.

1797 APOGRAPHON DESCRIPTIONIS ORBIS TERRAE FIGURIS NARRATIANEULIS DISTINELAE (Description of the earth with drawings and historical notes)

Circle of 630 mm on paper 672 x 785, engraver unknown. The uncoloured engraving shows well the features of the plaque, and in our imagination we may leap backward in time to the knowledge, myth, mystery, and habits of the world as it was known after Marco Polo.

A 'flat' world is surrounded by a river of ocean where, without a compass; ships sail close to land, even to Anglia and beyond. As the map is oriented to the South, England is shown below to the right. The Mediterranean Sea occupies the middle of the world, as its name suggests, and gained importance because of the treasure that had accumulated on its shore.

As we are carried back half a millennium, it is to Cathay that we turn. There caravans go, and return, twice increased in size with the exotic products of a fabled land. Nearby an encampment rests for the night with animals outside and activity within the ring of wagons. Action is shown everywhere, fires are tended, spices are gathered, people kneel at shrines in worship or attend kings, and one prays before the head of an executed man that is suspended on a gibbet. Horses, camels and a strange elephant carry burdens.

In Vandalia (Germany) a cavalry battle is raging, unilaterally supported by archers. Dragons fly and horrid winged animals poise; others are seen emerging from cave for the attack.

The engraving skillfully depicts the feeling of the plaque, which could itself almost have been printed in reverse, at a time when printing from moveable type was being developed. As paper became available it was the printed picture or map that spread knowledge widely; it served as the literature of a time when only the few could read the printed word.

THE CHARTER MAP OF CANADA

1508 RUYSCH-PTOLEMY. UNIVERSALIOR COGNITI ORBIS TABVLA.

Uncoloured world map, 590 x 421, on a fan-shaped projection. Verso clear, bound in book.

This specimen appears in the Rome edition of Ptolemy that was edited by Beneventanus. It is the earliest Ptolemy to print a Canadian place name, "Terra Nova" for Newfoundland. Ruysch is also the first visitor here to engrave a map of Canada, and this is the first map in the Ptolemy series to show a part of this country.

Ruysch accompanied one of the early Cabot voyages, and reports in a note on the map, "here the ship's compass fails". This map is listed in the index. An earlier edition, without the editor's note, was printed separately and the "Plisacus Sinus" inscription was omitted. The book is in fine condition, although the map shows thumb marks on the lower border.

"Baccalavras" confirms the Cabot report of cod on the Grand Banks and "C. de Portogesi" indicates knowledge of the Corte Real visits.

The book, 435 x 295, is a large copy that also bears the 1507 date in the colophon.

1511 SYLVANUS PTOLEMY

World map, first map printed in two colours; woodcut on a cordiform projection, 570 x 414. The folded sheet bears no title. Verso clear with evidence of binding.

"Regalis Domus", the Latin of Corte Real, honours the Portuguese voyages of 1500-1503 to Canada. Almost yearly the Portuguese continued to come to the Grand Banks for cod, needed for many fasting days.

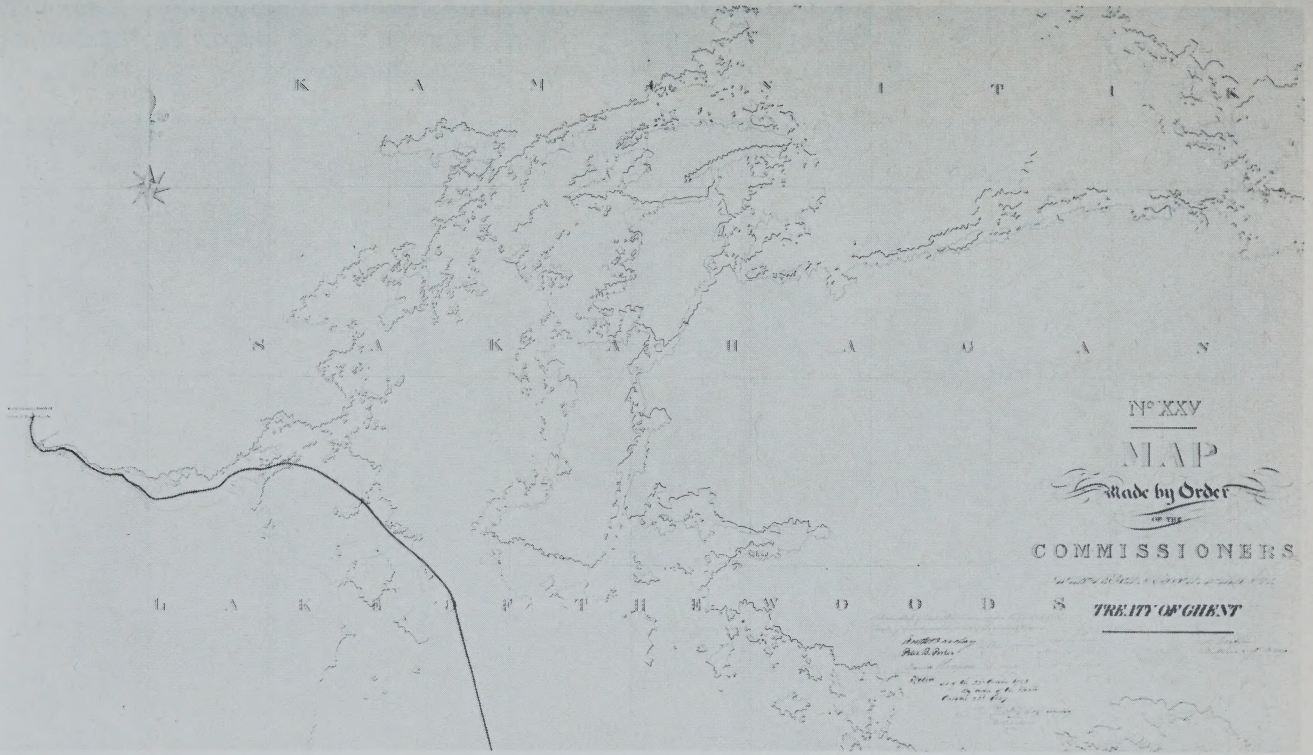
The map was printed at Venice in two impressions, which accounts for red print overlapping the black in some places. The

Rumbold Mercator in 1587 placed a single "great lake",
Mare Dulce "Sweet Water" in Chilaga (Ontario).

VIRGINIAE
Item et
FLORIDAE
Americæ Provinciarum, nova
DESCRIPTIO.
Civitatum Floridæ imitatio.
Civitatum Virginiæ forma.
AMERI CÆ
PARS.
FLO RI DÆ
VIRGINIA
SECOTAN
Apalatcy Montes auriferi
Lacus aquæ dulcis ad
Apalatcy montes in quibus
Lacus Insula
Sarrope
Meares
Mallona
Emeloua
Salmacis Sanuria
Omitaqua
Aquare
Eanoac
Utina
Cona
Mathaca
Mocamora
Apalon
Outacara
Sarmola
Ouatchaqua
Mathaua
Molona
Ouina
Ouanchese
Ouanoke
Pomeiock
Aquascogoc
Cotan
Pasaquenoke
Weapomeiok
Roanoke
Croatoan
Dasamonquepeuc
Chesapeack Sinus
Skicoak
Ramaskaweng
Chesapeac
Chawanook
Weiapanoc
Matchapungo
Chepanum
Pasquenoke
Moratoc
Metaskomuk
Pamlaqui
Mapanpu
Pomeiooc
Secotan
Pagatoe
Pomeiock
Aquascogoc
Cotan
Pasaquenoke
Croatoan
Weapomeiok
Dasamonquepeuc
Roanoke
Midano Hispanis.
Longoack.
Camoke
Chesapeack Sinus
Skicoak
Ramaskaweng
Chesapeac
Chawanook
Weiapanoc
Matchapungo
Chepanum
Pasquenoke
Moratoc
Metaskomuk
Pamlaqui
Mapanpu
Pomeiock
Secotan
Pagatoe
Roanoke
Croatoan
Weapomeiok
Dasamonquepeuc
Aquascogoc
Cotan
Pasaquenoke
Pagatoe
Pomeiock
Croatoan
Roanoke
Weapomeiok
Dasamonquepeuc

AMERICA
SEPTENTRIO
NALIS.
A M E R
SEPTENTRIO
NUEVA
GRANADA
NUEVA BISCAIA
M A R D E L
Z U R.

Hondius in 1631 showed the actual discovery by Champlain of Lake Ontario. Hudson's discovery and wintering is noted beside the bay.



Lord Ashburton and Daniel Webster confirm the end point of the Upper Canada - U.S. Boundary under Article VII.

On August 9, 1842, Ashburton and Webster, by the Treaty of Washington, awarded Sugar Island to the U.S. Under the Treaty of Ghent the Commissioners had agreed on the start under Article VII.

place names in red are from insertions in the original block, and "terra laboratorus" is shown. The twelve windheads that surround the map are named in Latin.

The use of colour proved to be well accepted, and it gradually supplanted the chaste Italian black on white. There are two copies of this rare map in Canada; the map shown here is a separate.

1515 MACROBIUS

(ZONAL MAP OF THE OLD WORLD)

Woodcut, without title, 130 x 131, uncoloured, bound in the Jodo Badis and Ioanne Paruo edition that was printed at Paris.

More than one hundred manuscript copies of this map are recorded, all laboriously made before 1500. It is noteworthy that there still was interest in a "flat" world even after the discovery of the "New World".

During the middle ages Macrobius was the rival of Ptolemy. This woodcut was hastily prepared for printing, as it is reversed for the placing of Britannia and Hispania (Spain), though orientation is to the North. The badly worn book with frayed leather binding is shown open at the map with the title page as a photostat. The printing is as interesting as the maps. Windheads are in the border or in the River of Ocean that surrounds the world.

1522 FRIES - PTOLEMY

ORBIS, TYPVS, VNIVERSALIS, IVXTA, HYDROGRAPHORUM, TRADITIONEM, EXACTISSIME, DEPICTA, 1522, L. F.

Coloured woodcut, 453 x 292, decorated with a rope border where twenty-four winds are named. The rhumb lines suggest that it was to be used as a navigation chart.

It is also referred to as the "Admiral's" map from the description in the book where the map is found. This is one of the earliest maps to name the New World, with America placed on the southern continent.

1528 BORDONE

World map, on an oval projection without title that appeared in Bordone's ISOLARIA, a book that also had a plan of Mexico City. Woodcut, 383 x 215 coloured later by hand. Index on verso and [DD].

In the New World, only "terra del labrador" is shown, a Canadian place name which is still in use. The map and the plan of Mexico City are shown.

1540 MUNSTER - PTOLEMY
TYPUS ORBIS TERRARUM

Woodcut, 380 x 263, coloured, title above map, Latin on verso [I] World map on oval projection. Europe is joined to the New Wor d in the North, CORTERATI names Newfoundland and it is the only name placed on the northern part of the New World where the "Sea" of Verrazzano separates the land mass almost completely.

Twelve windheads decorate the border. The initials D with overlapping K appear below to the left.

1556 RAMUSIO
LA NOVA FRANCIA

371 x 270, not coloured, folded pages 353 and 354 Verso clear.

Here Terra Nova is broken up into many islands: Isola de Demoni, Bonne Vista, Bacalaos. One island shows the cross with fleur de lis above it; others have birds and animals. C.[ape]de Ras is named and placed.

Cape Breton, twice shown, is here separated from New France. Isola de Brertoni is seen near Sable Island (Isola della Rena, - "sand"). The shoals of Sable Island are widely extended. Le Paradis is placed near two ports. Indian dwellings and hunting scenes are scattered over Nova Francia.

1556 RAMUSIO
LA TERRA DE HOCHELAGA NELLA NOVA FRANCIA

370 x 270, engraved uncoloured, folded as pages 446 and 447 - verso clear. With poetic licence the artist places a central stockade manned by defensive Indians on this earliest Canadian town-plan.

Almost incredible to the Old World was the idea of "Sweet Water without limits;" "Lakes so great that is was not possible to see one shore from the other;" "Lakes containing thirty voyages by Indian canoe." The concept was almost beyond imagination, and it was pictured through imagination by all the map makers who drew according to Cartier's report for more than fifty years. Although Cartier did not actually see the lakes, his vivid story of the description given to him by Indians on top of Monte Real carried conviction.

National concern to safeguard new findings delayed the report, and it was only in 1545 that Cartier's tale was posthumously printed in the Brief recit and succincte narration, de la nauigation faicte es ysles de Canada, Hochelage & Saguenay & autres, auec particulieres meurs, langaige, & cerimonies des habitans d'icelles:

fort delectable a veoir. Auec priuilege-Anthoine le Clerc freres, 1545.

Ramusio and others repeated the news and it spread to the famous map makers in Italy. Camocio was the first to engrave "Canada" on a map of the New World. Berteli followed by adding the Great Lakes as "lago", separate from any river. Salteri, in the same year, 1565, added the river S. Lorenzo flowing from the lake.

Today we are fascinated by the results that were pictured. It was taken up by all the famous map makers who placed lakes in Canada. Only in 1631, after actual discovery and the crossing of Lake Ontario by Champlain, Hondius placed them as "Lac des Iroquois". Discovery of the Great Lakes was completed in 1688 when Coronelli finally closed the western bounds. In the following centuries details were gradually added to this unique feature of the globe.

Today the Great Lakes are still in the news. Salmon are no longer found and oil slick from the ships of many nations appears on Lake Superior. A new world centre of civilization spews detergent and debris into what was once "Sweet-Water".

CHARTER MAP FOR "CANADA"

1562 CAMOCIO

World map, 532 x 304, on oval projection, without title, later coloured by hand. VENETIIS, Ioan Francisci Camotii Aereis formis Ad Signum pyramidis MDLII.

For the first time on an engraved map, "CANADA" is named and placed near Stadacona. Labrador, Cape Ras and Cape Breton are shown. A great unnamed river is shown in Canada but no lake is placed. Following Gastaldi's idea, Asia is united with Canada. (upper left) Paulus de Furlanis Veronensis opus hoc exmi Cosmographi Dni Iacobi gastaldi Pedemontani instaurauit et dicauit exti Iur. Ut. Doct. et Aurato AEquiti Dno Paulo Michaeli Vincentino.

1565 BERTELI

VNIVERSALE DESCRITTIONE DI TVTTA LA TERRA CONOSCIVTA FIN QUI

Uncoloured, 760 x 430, verso clear. Fernando Berteli ex.

This world map shows Canada united to Asia in the north. Canada is named, and shown below it a long river which flows past Ochelay to S. Juan Baiu. A large lake, "Lago" is placed in New France but not united with the river. Many ships and monsters are shown in the oceans.

This rare map is dedicated to Bartholomo Zacca of Padua. Note: This is probably the earliest map to place the Great Lakes described in Cartier's "Brief recit" (1545) and repeated by Ramusio in 1556. This period was famous for cartography in Italy and for the printers of maps, who were the first to draw from imagination the Great Lakes, as a feature of Canada. Until actual discovery in 1615, other cartographers (see below) followed the practice.

1565 ZALTERI

IL DISEGNO DEL DISCOPERTO DELLA NOUA FRANZA

Unsigned, 386 x 268, undated, with place of publication omitted. This rare proof copy of the map described below was probably used to illustrate Table XIX of the Kretschmer atlas, formerly in the Richtofen Collection. It seems that other Italian map makers were impressed by the description of Canada and its Great Lakes found in the "Brief Recit" of Cartier or the third volume of Ramusio.

1566 ZALTERI

IL DISEGNO DEL DISCOPERTO DELLA NOUA FRANZA ..

Veneti js aeneis formis Bolognini Zalterij Anno M. D. LXVI 387 x 266, uncoloured, - verso clear with folding marks, one wind is named in each border.

CANADA is shown in LA NOVA FRANZA where LAGO (sweetwater) is placed with the earliest appearance of River S. Lorenzo, a feature that influenced cartography until Coronelli in 1688 printed the Great Lakes in their approximate position.

This map like the unsigned, undated, earlier issue, shows Asia separated from the New World. Terra del Laborador is placed near the Icy Sea. A great river, unnamed, flows from Canada past Ochelaga and Stadacone to a gulf near the Isle of Demons. River S. Lorenzo (St. Lawrence) drains the Lago mentioned above. This is the second state of the very rare 1565 map described above.

1570 ORTELIUS

TYPUS ORBIS TERRARUM

World map, 500 x 337, coloured, decorated with a ship and monsters, with clouds in the corners of the oval. Signed Franciscus Hogenbergus Sculpsit, below a quotation from Cicero. Verso, one page of Latin with a list of names [I].

Canada is placed in Noua Francia, where Chilaga (Ontario) is located beyond two rivers that unite to form a long river that flows to the Gol di S. Lorenzo. A great mass of water, which is unnamed, in Chilaga shows interest in the Great Lake without definite commitment.

1587 MERCATOR, Rumoldus

ORBIS TERRAE COMPENDIOSA DESCRIPTIO QUAM EX MAGNA VNIUERSALI GERARDI MERCATORIS.. MEMORIA Rumoldus Mercator AºMDLXXXVII

Coloured world map, 521 x 287, on verso pages 29 and 30, Latin [G ris].

Canada is placed as a town on the great river of Noua Francia that flows to S. Lorenzo from Hochelaga (Montreal). Here two rivers join, one of which comes from three unnamed lakes. In Chilaga (Ontario) Mare Dulci is placed with artistic licence. The river from it flows north to a strait below the polar islands. A wide margin below shows faintly seven lines of printing on each side of the fold.

1596 de BRY

AMERICA SIVE NOVVS ORBIS RESPECTV .. PARS. 1596

Coloured decorated map, 397 x 325, with portraits of Columbus 1492, Vesputius 1497, Pisard 1526, Magellanus 1519. Ships compass and chart are shown with each. Francofurti ... Theod. de Bry.

Lagos de Conibas (the Great Lakes) in Chilaga (Ontario) are placed in Nova Francia, beyond Hochelaga on the unnamed St. Lawrence. Canada is shown as a town, above this river that flows to an island on which C. Raso is shown. I. Sablon (Sable) is placed nearby.

1596 de BRY

ILLUSTRATIONS

Coloured map, 177 x 136, with printed text below [d 2]. Verso clear, from part XIII.

Sir Walter Raleigh is shown capturing the Governor of New Spain. Berreo.

AMERICA

Engraving, 197 x 159, on page 96 [nomen]. A naval battle pictures two English ships in action with sailors overboard surrounded by monsters. Naked Indians emerge from a stockade to join the fight.

1597 WYTFLIET

VTRIVSQUE HEMISPHERII DELINEATIO

Coloured map, 385 x 222, two hemispheres are supported by a kneeling man (Atlas). Verso clear.

In Nova Francia a great unnamed river extends inland to Chilaga (Ontario), where "Mare Dulce" shows the attempt to record the Great Lakes. Near it another lake is placed. Wytfliet published the first book of maps dealing only with the New World.

1597 WYTFLIET

CONIBAS REGIO CUM VICINIS GENTIBUS

Uncoloured, 279 x 204, verso clear. Beyond Hochelaga (Montreal) on a great river system Lago de Conibas shows the Great Lakes with Conibas Island. Conibas River flows north instead of joining the St. Lawrence River at Hochelaga.

1598 BARENTS

DELINIATIO CARTEA TRIUM NAVIGATIONUM .. WILLEM BARENTS

Coloured, 564 x 415, decorated. Verso clear. Auctore Wilhelmo Bernardo, Cornelius Nicolai excudebat, Baptista à Doetechum Schulp A^{o} 1598.

Three compass roses decorate this map that honours the first Arctic wintering of Europeans. Ships, whales, seals and monsters are shown in the oceans, and on land prancing reindeer draw a sled.

The Magnetic Pole is placed in the Anian Strait. English names appear on Frobischers Straytes and Fretum Davis (formerly in Richtofen Collection).

1602 HONDIUS - LE CLERC

ORBIS TERRAE NOVISSIMA DESCRIPTO

Coloured, 503 x 328, pasted on, signed below - Authore Gerardo Mercatore, nuprime vero inta recentiores cosmographos aucta et recognita, I. Hondius Sculp., I. le Clerc excu. 1602.

Mare Dulce for the Great Lakes is placed in Chilaga (Ontario) near another lake that flows to Hochelago. Here it joins a long river of Nova Francia to flow past Canada to G. St. Lorenzo. A

Latin quotation of two lines from Psalm 24 is printed below the signatures.

1606 BLAEU
NOVA TOTIUS TERRARUM ORBIS GEOGRAPHICA AC HYDROGRAPHICA TABULA.
Uncoloured, 557 x 409, acct. Gul. Janssonio. Verso clear.
In Canada the broken mass of the Great Lakes is placed in Chilaga (Ontario). The unnamed St. Lawrence flows into a gulf at Terra Nova.
This famous map was later coloured and reprinted when, after 1619, Janssonio's name was changed to Blaeu to avoid confusion with his rival. As late as 1700 it was copied by Pitt, with the same 18 allegorical decorations.

1609 MERCATOR, MICHAELEM
AMERICA SIUE INDIAN NOVA
Coloured map, 461 x 367, of the New World, printed at Duysburg. Two pages of French on verso [s niola:]
An unnamed long river flows to Sinus S. Laurenty from Chilaga, where two rivers unite at Hochelaga (Montreal). Near three lakes in Chilaga, Mare Dulcumi aquarum is pictured as a great lake flowing to the strait below the polar islands. The North Pole is shown as a big rock. Cape de Raco is on Terra de Bacallaos. Canada is placed as a region in Nova Francia and as a town on the river.

1609 MERCATOR
VIRGINIA ITEM ET FLORIDAE AMERICA PROVINCIARUM NOVA DESCRIPTIO
Coloured, decorated, 485 x 343, with a French text in verso. Page 371 [Ooooooo ayant].
The Great Lakes of Ontario, after actual discovery, are once again placed by imagination on this and later versions. "Lacus aquae dulcis adeo magnus ut ex ripa conspici altera non possit" (Sweet water lake so large that it is not possible to see from shore to shore). Also, the Western Sea is suggested beyond Chesipoock Sinus.

1619 MERCATOR-HONDIUS
AMERICA
Coloured, decorated, with ships, canoes, a kayak and monsters, 500 x 373. Inset below left, Indians are preparing and using

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a "drink". Signed JODOCUS HONDIUS, execudit Amsterodami. On the verso the French title, and a decoration on page 692, [Mmmmmmmm].

Canada is twice placed in Nova Francia, where a long river flows to Sinus S. Laurentij. Cape Raza is shown on Terra Nova.

1626 SPEED

AMERICA with those known parts in that unknowne worlde both people and manner of buildings Discribed and inlarged by I. S. ano 1626.

Coloured, 513 x 379, Abraham Goos - sculpsit. A note states "are to be sold in pops-head alley against the Exchange by G. Humble". On verso four columns of English [E (16) Florida].

In Newe Brittaine Hudsons Bay occupies much of the northern part of the New World. Along Hudsons and Davis Strait many English place names are shown.

The lake of Angolesme is placed in Canada, far inland on a great river that flows to Newfoundland. Seven cities of the New World are shown above. with five natives in costume on each side.

1631 HONDIUS

AMERICA SEPTENTRIONALIS

Coloured, 538 x 461, excusum apud IUDOCUM at Henricum Hondium Anno 1631 at Amsterdami.

Placed for the first time after actual discovery is Lac des Iroquois (Ontario), crossed by Champlain on his way to aid the Hurons against the Iroquois. The "Riviere de Canada" flows to Golphe St. Louis. (This was the historical Canadiana map that in 1922 began my collection.)

1632 CHAMPLAIN

CARTE DE LA NOUVELLE FRANCE

Augmentee depuis la derniere servant a la navigation... Imprimer en 1632 Paris.

Uncoloured, 864 x 521, folded.

The book is open at the title page of "Les Voyages de la Nouvelle France Occidentale Dicte Canada, by Sieur de Champlain."

Lac St. Louis (Lake Ontario) was crossed by Champlain in 1615 on his way with Hurons to attack the Iroquois. Champlain shows on the map the reports of Brulé and of Indians for the other lakes.

1713 CASSINI

PLANISPHERIUM TERRESTRE, SECUNDIM RECENTIORES ASTRONARUM OBSERVATIONES ...

World map in circle on decorated page, 537 x 660. A Amsterdam chez Covens and Mortier avec priv. G. V. Gouwen, fecit.

This is the second edition of the first scientific map from data collected at Paris by trained observers. Coloured dots show that longitude was reported from Quebec and Tadoussac and recorded on the mammoth planisphere at the Paris observatory. Cassini later first mapped a country, France, by triangulation.

1751 MOLL

A NEW AND EXACT MAP OF THE DOMINIONS OF THE KING OF GREAT BRITAIN ON YE CONTINENT OF NORTH AMERICA CONTAINING NEWFOUNDLAND, NEW SCOTLAND, NEW ENGLAND... according to the newest and most Exact Observations by Herman Moll, Geographer. Dedicated to the Honourable Walter Dowglassee ...

610 x 1014 with inset "A View of the Industry of ye beavers", 233 x 211. Also inset are Charlestown, America, Carolina and the Gulf of Mexico. Printed and sold by Thos. Bowles next ye Chapter House in St. Paul's Churchyard, John Bowles at the Black Horse in Cornhill and by I. King at Ye Globe in Ye Poultry near Stocks Market.

1755 MITCHELL

A map of the British and French Dominions in North America with the Roads, Distances, Limits and Extent of the Settlements, Humbly Inscribed to the Right Honourable the Earl of Halifax, and the Other Right Honourable The Lords Commissioners for Trade & Plantations, by their Lordships' most obliged and very humble servant Jno. Mitchell.

Coloured, 1942 x 1293, mounted on linen in 32 parts 240 x 350. (Below Cartouche) Tho. Kitchen, Clerkenwell Green. Published by the Author Febry 13th 1755 ... sold by And. Miller opposite Katherine Street in the Strand.
Scale 100 miles = 81 mm.

Note: This map was undertaken and is chiefly composed from Draughts, Charts and actual surveys ... (signed) by John Pownall, plantation office Feb 13th, 1755. Present day Ontario is titled Six Nations or Iroquois Territory, extending Westward to the Illinois River at 40° North, then Westward above the sea to sea boundary

of Virginia and New England, by Charter of May 23, 1609 and Nov. 3rd, 1620. Kingston, Fort Frontenac, Fort Toronto, York, Newcastle, Amherstburg, and Camonestigonia (Ft. William) are placed. South and West of the latter "Long Lake" is shown opposite Isle Royale, Isles Philippeaux, Pontchartrain, Maurepas and St. Anne. New England extends Northward to the bank of the River St. Laurence. Inset (upper left) is a new map of Hudsons Bay and Labrador from a late survey of these coasts, 294 x 268.

1761 ROCQUE

A GENERAL MAP OF NORTH AMERICA .. NEW ROADS, FORTS, ENGAGEMENTS ... MADE IN THE ARMY EMPLOYED THERE FROM THE YEARS 1754 TO 1761. Drawn by the late John Rocque, Topographer to His Majesty.

Coloured, 916 x 863, wall map on linen. Published by E. N. Drudy in Dukes Court, St. Martins Lane.

This rare map was published by Mary, the widow of the author. Authorities are quoted and many interesting notes are scattered:

I. ..... The fishing banks of Newfoundland are generally the resort of about 500 fishing vessels from all parts of Europe.

II. The King of Great Britain having come to a resolution to settle Nova Scotia, three thousand English families under the care of their Governor, Cornwallis, sailed from Spithead on the 6th of May 1749.

III. Notes on Indian raids instigated by the French.

IV. N. B. This map is divided according to His Majesty's proclamation .. English .. French .. Spanish .. Indians.

1761-3 JEFFREYS

CHART OF THE ATLANTIC OCEAN WITH THE BRITISH, FRENCH & SPANISH SETTLEMENTS IN NORTH AMERICA by Thos. Jeffreys, entered, the corner of St. Marins Lane, Charing Cross.

605 x 480, with 2 overlays 330 x 272. The main map is marked plate III, and shows, coloured with a faint red, the dominions ceded by France and Spain to Great Britain in 1762.

Plate II is the second overlay, in the upper left showing the French colonies coloured yellow, as proposed by M. de Bussy in 1761.

Plate I, the top overlay, shows Canada, including New Britain (Labrador), the Six Nation Indians and Louisiana. Virginia and Carolina are extended in the west to the Mississippi River.

1783 POWNALL

A NEW MAP OF NORTH AMERICA .. Divided according to the Preliminary articles of Peace, signed at Versailles, 20 Jan., 1783. Wherein are particularly Distinguished The United States, and the several Provinces, Governments etc., which compose the British Dominions. Laid down from the Latest Surveys and Corrected from the Original Materials of Goverr Pownall ... 1783.

1164 x 509, coloured, in outline, folded in as map No. 30. It is the upper half of a large map. Inset, "A Particular Map of Baffin and Hudson's Bay", 267 x 241.

This important production of a recognized authority appeared as negotiation between England and the Thirteen Colonies and was in the drawn out preliminary stages. Finally, on Sept. 3, 1783, at the Hotel d'York on rue Jacob, David Hartley met the astute diplomats Benjamin Franklin, John Jay and John Adams.

It is amazing today to notice that no mention was made at the time regarding equal right for access to the Mississippi, the all season waterway to the heart of the continent.

On this map the river is referred to as "unknown in these parts" although David Thompson had located for the North-West Company the region in relation to Lake Superior.

This famed boundary line, after invasions, raids and a successful revolution, and after the events of nearly a century, was finally accepted in 1842. The governments of Great Britain and U. S. after debate and frustration, approved of the Ashburton-Webster Treaty of Washington.

1793 UPPER CANADA GAZETTE or AMERICAN ORACLE

Vol. 1, No. 1, was printed on Thursday, April 18, 1793.

4 Page folio, by Louis Roy at Niagara. It is stated that this reproduction was printed to celebrate the centennary of publication. In a parade up Yonge Street copies were distributed from the original press by the Toronto Globe.

1802 ARROWSMITH

A MAP OF THE UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA, drawn from a number of critical Researches by A. Arrowsmith, Hydrographer to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Published as the Act Directs, London Jan. 1st, 1796, additions to 1802.

1443 x 1247, coloured in outline, folding, on linen in 24 sections. Scale 50 miles = 72 mm.

The territorial limits of the U. S. are placed on this map: from the middle of Lake Erie, the Ohio and Mississippi River to 31 North, then approximately along this level above Florida to the

Atlantic Ocean. Rights to navigation on the Mississippi were shared equally by the British and the United States.

1806 ADMIRALTY

APRIL FIFTH - ADMIRALTY PASS FOR THE BRIG DOLPHIN of Jersey Joshua Mabille Master, burthen on hundred and fifty-nine tons, mounted with eight guns, navigated with twelve men, all His Majesty's subjects, prize made free & bound for Newfoundland.

301 x 468, on vellum, signed and sealed [4142]. The verso register shows ports of entry: -

Lisbon	19 July to 30 July, 1807
Cadiz	29 November 1808 to 24 January 1809
Cadiz	19 November to 21 November 1809
Cadiz	14 August to 6 September 1810

The National Maritime Museum reports no later record for this ship, and it is possible that the brig became a French prize, as this pass was found in Paris.

1813 CHEWITT-FADEN

A MAP OF THE LOCATED DISTRICTS IN THE PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA describing all the New Settlements, Townships &c ... from the latest surveys in the Surveyor General's Office by William Chewitt [sic] ... under the Direction of Francis Gore, Lieutenant Governor ... by William Faden ... Charing Cross Jan 1st 1813. Cooper sculp.

1153 x 836, folded, on linen in 24 sections, coloured.

Published during the War of 1812, this map shows the location of the Six Nations and the route to Penetanguishene from York, and from the Bay of Quinte by Rice Lake and Lake Simcoe.

1814 PURDY

A MAP OF CABOTIA comprehending Upper and Lower Canada ... and including the adjacent parts of the United States, compiled from a great variety of original documents by John Purdy. Published 12th October 1814 by Jas. Whittle and Rich. Holmes Lauries, No 53 Fleet Street, London, engraved by Thomson & Hall, 14 Bury St. Bloomsby.

782 x 607, coloured. The upper left part of 4 parts is shown. Inset "General Sketch of the Great Lakes" 265 x 133; "The banks of the River St. Lawrence" 478 x 219; "The Frontier of Niagara" 258 x 95. The Six Nations are located on the Grand River.

Most of Upper Canada is described as "Chipewa Hunting Country", "Immense Forests" or "Extensive tract of good wood land", close to Lake Huron.

The upper part of Lake Huron is marked "imperfectly known" and shows George or Sugar Island as British.

1815 BOUCHETTE

MAP OF THE BOUNDARIES OF UPPER & LOWER CANADA with the adjacent parts of the United States .. compiled from the latest surveys ... and Astronomical Observations by Joseph Bouchette. Dedicated to His Royal Highness, George Augustus Frederick ... Prince Regent ... Aug 12th 1815, by William Faden.

122 x 759, engraved by J. Walker, coloured in outline, folded, on linen in 16 parts. The cartouche shows a view on Lake Ontario. Insets "A view of the Grand Portage on Lake Superior". 202 x 73, and two St. Lawrence scenes.

Before the authorized survey by the official International Commission the boundary line is shown to the Lake of the Woods. The source of the Mississippi is shown in Turtle Lake.

1825 CANADA-COMPANY-CHEWETT-RIDOUT

A MAP OF THE PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA .. showing the Townships in which are situated the Lands Purchased from the Crown by the Canada Company. Incorporated 1825.

1741 x 984, mounted on linen, folding into 72 sections, with three parts (only western part, 592 x 992, is shown). Inset are mileage tables, plan for concessions, roads and Crown and Clergy reserves in a township.

Listed are the names, chairman Charles Bosanquet, four auditors, sixteen directors and secretary John Galt. Commissioners were appointed to ascertain the value of the Crown and Clergy reserves. The pencil flourish at the Red River Bason may have been placed by "Tiger" Dunlop when he chose Goderich as a terminus of the Huron Road.

1850 COWPERTHWAIT

CANADA WEST formerly Upper Canada.

400 x 319, Entered ... 1850 by Thomas Cowperthwait & Co. Philadelphia. This map, partly coloured by hand, was bound in as plate 4 in the "New Universal Atlas" ... of one hundred and twenty-two maps, plans and sections. The Rideau Canada is "inked" in as is the Welland Canal with its "feeder".

Inset is the "Vicinity of the Falls of Niagara", 122 x 103, and, "The City of Toronto and its Environs", 79 x 68. Although houses are scattered far up Yonge Street most of the city is below King Street. A macadamized road from the Fort, at the entrance to Toronto harbour, runs north and west.

1851 SMITH-MACLEAR

COUNTIES OF YORK AND SIMCOE

216 x 282, uncoloured; early Toronto engraving shows detail to Nottawasaga Bay.

This map appeared in "Canada: Past, Present and Future", Vol. II. 1851. (W. H. Smith, Canada).

1831 SIMCOE

A map of the Province of Upper Canada, describing all the new Settlements, Townships &c. with the Countries Adjacent, from Quebec to Lake Huron. Compiled at the Request of His Excellency Major General John G. Simcoe, First Lieutenant Governor. By David William Smyth Esq^{r} Surveyor General. London. Published by Ja^{s} Wyld, Geographer to His Majesty. Charing Cross, April 12, 1831.

873 x 563, coloured for the 12 Districts from Lake Erie to Lac St. Louis. A Great Tract of Wood Land is shown near Lake Huron. The rest of the Province forms the Chippewa Hunting Country, with its Great Tract of Wilderness and Immense Forests.

From York, Dundas Street extends to London. Yonge Street is shown to Lake Simcoe and continued along the Wye River to Matschedash Bay. The Six Nations are placed along the Grand River; the Senecas to the south and Cayugas and Mohawks to the north. A settlement of Loyalists is shown near Amherstburg.

It is interesting that General Simcoe, who left Canada in September 1796, and died in 1806, finally had his request granted to acknowledge his great contribution and foresight in founding the first colony so far beyond a seaport.

This map is one of a series of ten editions in M.O.F. that are dated 1800 to 1856.

1851 SCOBIE

A MAP OF PART OF CANADA WEST compiled from the most recent authorities and Surveys for Scobies, "Canadian Almanac" for 1851, being the commencement of a complete map of the entire Province, the continuous portions of which will be published in successive almanacs for future years.

472 x 380, uncoloured, H. Scobie lith, Toronto. Folded, on cloth, with binding flap.

With it the 1854 continuation is shown. The thin paper has been rebacked, 433 x 317.

The earliest record of lithography quoted by H. J. Holmden in Publication No. 8 of the Canadian Archives, Ottawa, is Miller, Toronto, March 1st, 1811 (p. 206); H. J. Castle, 1826 (p. 204); and S. O. Taxwell, 1832 (p. 247).

Paper in Upper Canada was made about 1825 from rags; wood pulp was used about the time of Confederation, colour lithography only somewhat later. The beginning of the Ontario graphic process seems to be in need of investigation.

1868 OTTAWA

THE DOMINION OF CANADA AND NORTHWEST AND HUDSON'S BAY TERRITORIES

706 x 292, coloured lithograph by Copp Clark & Co. Toronto.

This official early Confederation map was published 9th March, 1868 by A. J. Russell. Shown are international climate and geological boundaries, on a scale of 100 miles - 16 mm. Summer and winter travel routes are indicated and there is a direct railway through Kicking Horse Pass to Bute Inlet.

Inset, 230 x 93, shows a direct railway route, and a canoe route, from Fort Garry to Fort William.

1879 ROLPH, SMITH & Co. Lith, Toronto

A MAP OF THE NORTH WESTERN ONTARIO showing (by pink colour) the Territory beyond the Limits contended for since 1871 by the Government of the Dominion and now declared by the Boundary Commissioners to be within the Jurisdiction of the Ontario Government.

907 x 663, folding on linen, 15 parts, 155 x 234. Scale 50 miles = 44 mm. Lithograph, coloured; bound in is "North Western Ontario" printed by Hunter, Rose & Co., 25 Wellington Street West, Toronto, 1879.

This early coloured lithograph was prepared under instructions from the Ontario Government - 64 pages.

The C.P.R. is shown as under construction from Ft. William to Rat Portage. The Dawson, and canoe routes to Winnipeg (Fort Garry) and Selkirk, are also shown.

1882 KIRKPATRICK

MAP OF CANADA to illustrate the question in dispute with the Province of Ontario, compiled by G. B. Kirkpatrick, P.L.S., Department of Crown Lands, Ontario, May 12, 1882.

520 x 466, coloured lithograph, Copp Clark & Co., Lith., Toronto. From bound in book, "Correspondence, Papers and Documents", 504 pages, printed by C. Blackett Robinson, 5 Jordan St., 1882.

The Claims of The Dominion, Manitoba, Keewatin and Ontario, are distinguished by colour and hatching. A table of areas is shown.

1883 THE RT. HON. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD

DOMINION OF CANADA

General Map . . . shewing Dominion Land Surveys to 31 December 1882 with additions to 15 March 1883. Lindsay Russell, Surveyor General, J. Johnston, Chief Draftsman.

1110 x 740, coloured photolithograph, Burland, Montreal. The Canadian Pacific Railway is shown complete from Ft. William to Medicine Hat. Athabasca and Assiniboia are shown as Districts.

TREATY OF WASHINGTON MAPS

1826 UPPER CANADA - U.S. BOUNDARY SURVEY UNDER ARTICLE VII OF THE TREATY OF GHENT. Maps made by order of the Commissioners, Anthony Barclay and Daniel Webster. Surveyor, David Thompson; draftsman, S. Thompson; filed Oct. 23, 1826 by Adams, Secretary; and Williams, Asst. Sec.

MAP 2. ST. MARYS RIVER

1229 x 742, scale one geographical mile = 123 mm. This original manuscript map shows that Sugar Island was claimed by both nations. The Commissioners line, red on the British and blue on the U.S. side stops at the upper part of St. Joseph Island.

By the Treaty of Washington, on Aug. 9, 1942 Lord Ashburton and Daniel Webster awarded Sugar Island to the U.S., and continued the Commissioners' line as a reddish black line that is labelled, "Boundary under the Treaty of Washington".